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ric, and a correct statement of his character will amount to a just eulogium. His high professional reputation was the reward of very eminent qualifications. Of his surgical skill, the public appear to have formed a very proper and unexaggerated estimate; and it is to his honour, and was certainly to their advantage, that he did not suffer his mind to be drawn aside by speculative studies, or towards collateral branches of science, but applied its undivided energies to the study of surgery alone. Thus he cultivated with an ardent and lively zeal, the fruit of which was the unbounded confidence of an extensive circle of friends. It is no more than simple justice to say that the value of his professional skill was greatly enhanced by manners the most gentle and unassuming, by a mild and patient temper, and by dispositions of great kindness, humanity, and benevolence. It has sometimes been insinuated that professional men have condescended to wear an artificial character,

to be used as an instrument for the promotion of selfish purposes, and that in the pursuit of fame and fortune, they have, in some instances, trusted more to a dexterous use of the weaknesses, the caprices, and the humours of the human character, than to a knowledge of diseases, or an acquaintance with remedies. But all who knew Mr. Bowden will acknowledge, that he was an ingenuous man, untainted by affectation, and that he enjoyed from nature an original and constitutional aptitude for converting acquaintance into attachment, and casual knowledge into durable friendship. Let all those who are desirous of attaining the heights of professional eminence, make it their chief object to cultivate his virtues, and to rival his skill.

Of a pulmonary dechne, Mr. Felix O'Neil, formerly a reputable teacher in this town, a man whose excellent qualities endeared him to many, in whose remembrance he still lives.

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### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*From August 20, till September 20.*

Since last report the weather has in general been fine, and a considerable part of the crops cut down, oats have been observed to ripen very unequally this season, and the farmers have experienced some difficulty in determining on the most proper time to reap it, so as to avoid the loss of the ripe grain by waiting for the green, this inequality has probably been occasioned by the long continuance of dry weather in the latter part of Spring, which retarded the growth of such part of the seed as lay nearest the surface, and which did not recover until the rain came on long afterwards.

It is a favourable circumstance that the weather has been so extremely fine, and seems likely to continue so, as it will allow the late crops to come to a maturity which they would not have attained had the season proved either wet or cold.

The late crops of potatoes have been much improved by the warmth and dryness of the weather, and will probably turn out better than their appearance at one period gave reason to expect.

The quality of the oats seems generally good, and although in some districts there is certainly a great deficiency, yet upon the whole we may venture to pronounce it a fair average crop.

The blast or smut in wheat does not now appear as extensive as the fear of the farmer at first suggested, the quality is good, and we may hope for a supply of better flour than last year's crop afforded.

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### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LITTLE now remains to be added to the full detail of our commercial situation given in our two last reports. There is no amendment, but habit is reconciling us to our state. The power of habit has strong influence on the human mind, for by long contemplating an object, it loses much of its power of inspiring dread. Thus without any improvement, the state of trade, the weight of taxes, and the loss of public credit may appear more tolerable.

The means of making out a living are becoming increasingly difficult to all classes of the community, except to rich capitalists, or to those who in one shape, or another are connected with land. The rise on it, and on all articles of its produce assists to

give an appearance of prosperity, but how long its value will continue to increase is doubtful, and a depression either in rent, or the price of produce would be severely felt by the numerous classes connected with it both as landlords, farmers, and labourers. It is not probable that speculations of advance on lands can proceed much further. Land like any other article may be advanced by the spirit of speculation beyond its proper limits, and we have lately witnessed the distressing evils which have flowed from overstrained speculations in trade. In the mean time, people in small trades, retailers, and those who have fixed incomes suffer from the high rates of the produce of land, because they have not the means to shift the pressure of the times off themselves.

The rise on land, and its produce, has been principally occasioned by the too extended issue of paper, and the consequent depreciation of money. Thus, as the value of money decreased, articles bore a higher rate of price: Land rose, tenants profited while the leases lasted, and landlords increased their rents as leases fell in. But if their income was increased, their expenditure was also increased by the advance on every article of domestic consumption. If, according to the plan of the Bullion Committee, gold returns to us at the end of two years, this desirable circumstance must be effected by our circulating medium recovering, through progressive measures, from the depreciation into which it has fallen. Then, as the value of money rises, land, and the produce of it, may be expected to fall. In such a case, the very reverse of the present state may be looked for as the result, and tenants may materially suffer. Land-jobbing may then be as unfortunate a speculation, as the late overstrained extension of trade.

But it is to be feared that the restoration of our currency will not be suffered to proceed, but means will be found to frustrate the enlightened proposition of the Bullion Committee being carried into effect, and that the work of depreciation will advance with rapid strides. A constitution may become so enfeebled by disease, as not to be able to bear the strong medicines necessary for its recovery.

Brown linens have not fallen with us, notwithstanding the slack sale of white goods, owing to the high prices at which they have been laid in. The crop of flax this year is very abundant, and it remains to be seen how far this circumstance may operate on the brown markets, when the buying for next year's trade may commence. If linens do not fall, there is great danger of the linen trade being nearly lost to this country by the introduction of linens from the Continent of Europe into foreign markets, and by the substitution at home of cotton fabrics instead of linen. The hope of its revival rests on a reduction of prices.

Subjoined is an account of the flax-seed saved last year, on which a bounty of 5s. per bushel has been paid by the Linen Board. For the reasons assigned at the close of the account the quantity mentioned falls far short of the seed that was actually saved.

The state of the cotton trade is not better — American produce does badly for the importer. Cotton wool brings a small profit. Pot ashes scarcely first cost: and on tobacco and flax-seed there is a considerable loss.

The sale of Alicant Barilla is attended with a heavy loss.

It is a matter of great uncertainty, whether any arrangements can be made to open a trade with France, notwithstanding the decrees and proposed regulations for that purpose. They at first excited a speculation in colonial produce in England, but it shortly subsided, from the uncertainty of any channel being opened.

The negotiation with America is in a state of great uncertainty, and of course our prospect of trade with it, as dependant on the issue of the negotiation, is very precarious.

Exchange has kept up through this month in Belfast to 8½ and 9 per cent. although latterly it has been down to 8¼ in Dublin. Discount on bank notes is about 2½ to 2¾ per cent. The quantity of guineas on sale, and the demand for them in Belfast, has latterly been very small, and the demand for them in England to send to the Continent, has for some weeks decreased. If they were required in large quantities, the premium on them might, from their scarcity, be expected to rise considerably.

#### FLAX-SEED, SAVED FROM FLAX THE GROWTH OF THE YEAR 1809.

August 5th 1810.

*An account of payments made out of the sum of £20,000 granted by an Act, passed in the 49th Geo. III. cap. 29, "towards the encouragement of the saving of Flax-seed for sowing in Ireland," showing the amount of money remitted to each county inspector on account of the said bounties, the payments made by them, the seed saved, and the balances due by them respectively, on the 5th day of August, 1810,*

COUNTIES.	INSPECTORS.	Amount remitted to each County for the Payment of Flaxseed duties.			CLAIMS PAID.			Balances due at the close of the Payments.		Re-payments on account of the 5th August, 1810.	Actual Balances due at the 5th August, 1810.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	No. of Claimants.	Seed Saved.	Rate of Bounty.	Amount paid.	£. s. d.				
{ Antrim } { Armagh } { Londonderry } { Tyrone } { Donegal } { Fermanagh } { Monaghan } { Cavan } { Down }	John Kelsey	200 0 0	350 0 0	55	{	309	5	99 15 0	100 5 0	{	100 5 0		
	Thomas Hogg	150 0 0	—	206		333	5	68 5 0	61 15 0		61 15 0		
	Thomas Sinclair	—	903 15 0	1,392		3,615	5	903 15 0	16 5 0		16 5 0		
	Hugh Boyle	—	875 0 0	1,469		3,435	5	858 15 0	51 15 0		51 15 0		
	Robert Tennent	500 0 0	1,800 0 0	2,943		5,793	5	1,448 5 0	27 0 0		27 0 0		
	Ben. Pattison	300 0 0	—	689		1,092	5	273 0 0	3 5 0		3 5 0		
	Robert Cochran	—	2,100 0 0	1,562		8,587	5	2,096 15 0	44 15 0		44 15 0		
	Daniel Bradshaw	—	900 0 0	2,929		3,421	5	855 5 0	35 15 0		35 15 0		
	William Neill	800 0 0	1,435 15 0	1,942		3,057	5	764 5 0	94 15 0		94 15 0		
	James Greer	635 15 0	—	1,138		2,164	5	541 0 0	29 10 0		29 10 0		
{ Queen's Co. } { Kilkenny } { Westmeath } { Carlow } { Wexford } { Dublin }	Edward McIntosh	500 0 0	330 0 0	554	{	1202	5	300 10 0	22 5 0	{	23 5 0		
	Richard Boyd	500 0 0	800 0 0	829		1,907	5	476 15 0	94 10 0		94 10 0		
	Robert J. Fowler	500 0 0	—	289		1,102	5	275 10 0	158 5 0		158 5 0		
		£2,494 10 0	—	14,597		35,927	—	8,981 15 0	512 15 0		512 15 0		
	Lewis Donlevy	—	200 0 0	556		{	797	5	199 5 0		100 15 0	{	100 15 0
	John McCaul	—	1,500 0 0	2,164			5,766	5	1,441 10 0		40 0 0		40 0 0
	Lewis Robinson	—	200 0 0	455			704	5	176 0 0		24 0 0		24 0 0
	Edmund Beatty	—	200 0 0	373			732	5	183 0 0		17 0 0		17 0 0
	Humphrey Holden	—	20 0 0	8			75	5	18 15 0		1 5 0		1 5 0
	John Dempsey	—	100 0 0	92			98	5	7 0 0		73 0 0		73 0 0
Charles Sloane	—	100 0 0	14	38	5		9 10 0	41 0 0	41 0 0				
Francis Faulkner	—	140 0 0	208	400	5		100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0				
Leonard Kilbee	—	101 0 0	70	404	5		101 0 0	—	—				
Patrick Donlevy	—	10 0 0	2	4	5		1 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0				
		£2,671 0 0	—	3,670	8,948	—	2,237 0 0	454 0 0	454 0 0		280 0 0		
		—	—	556	{	797	5	199 5 0	100 15 0	{	100 15 0		
		—	1,500 0 0	2,164		5,766	5	1,441 10 0	40 0 0		40 0 0		
		—	200 0 0	455		704	5	176 0 0	24 0 0		24 0 0		
		—	200 0 0	373		732	5	183 0 0	17 0 0		17 0 0		
		—	20 0 0	8		75	5	18 15 0	1 5 0		1 5 0		
		—	100 0 0	92		98	5	7 0 0	73 0 0		73 0 0		
		—	100 0 0	14		38	5	9 10 0	41 0 0		41 0 0		
		—	140 0 0	208		400	5	100 0 0	40 0 0		40 0 0		
		—	101 0 0	70		404	5	101 0 0	—		—		
		—	10 0 0	2		4	5	1 0 0	9 0 0		9 0 0		
		£2,671 0 0	—	3,670	8,948	—	2,237 0 0	454 0 0	454 0 0		154 0 0		

COUNTIES.	INSPECTORS.	Amount remitted to each County for the Payment of Flaxseed Bounties.	CLAIMS PAID.				Balances due at the close of the Payments.	Re-pay-ments on account of Balances.	Actual Balances due the 5th August, 1810.
			No. of Claimants.	Seed saved.	Rate of Bounty.	Amount paid.			
MUNSTER.	Cork { Clare { Limerick { Kerry { Tipperary { Waterford {	£. s. d.		BUSHEL.	s.	£. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
		350 0 0	918	1,200	5	300 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
		200 0 0	347	767	5	191 15 0	8 5 0	—	8 5 0
		100 0 0	5	122	5	30 10 0	69 10 0	69 10 0	—
		100 0 0	80	232	5	58 0 0	42 0 0	—	42 0 0
		400 0 0	579	1,596	5	399 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	—
CONNAUGHT.	Sligo { Mayo { Galway { Leitrim { Roscommon { Roger Hanley	£. s. d.		BUSHEL.	s.	£. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
		235 0 0	125	940	5	235 0 0	—	—	—
		100 0 0	36	106	5	36 10 0	73 10 0	73 10 0	—
		£1,785 10 0	2,837	6,163		1,541 5 0	244 5 0	144 0 0	100 5 0
		400 0 0	363	593	5	148 5 0	51 15 0	—	51 15 0
		861 5 0	1,253	3,445	5	399 15 0	5 0	—	5 0
ULSTER.	Thomas Holmes { Francis Moran { James Wilkes { John Bellew { William Hamilton { Roger Hanley	£. s. d.		BUSHEL.	s.	£. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
		750 0 0	601	2,996	5	749 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
		270 0 0	574	1,002	5	250 10 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	—
		300 0 0	499	1,189	5	297 5 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0
		£2,781 5 0	3,923	10,824		2,706 0 0	75 5 0	19 10 0	55 15 0

## ABSTRACT.

PROVINCES.	Amount of Issues.	CLAIMS PAID.				Balances due at the close of the Payments.	Re-pay-ments on account of Balances.	Actual Balances due the 5th August, 1810.
		No. of Claimants.	Seed saved.	Rate of Bounty.	Amount Paid.			
Ulster.	£. s. d.	14,597	Bushel.	s.	£. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Leitrim.	5,494 10 0	3,570	35,927	5	8,981 15 0	512 15 0	188 5 0	354 10 0
Mayo.	1,785 10 0	2,570	2,948	5	2,237 0 0	434 0 0	297 0 0	154 0 0
Connaught.	2,181 5 0	3,293	15,824	5	2,706 0 0	75 5 0	19 10 0	55 15 0
	£16,732 5 0	25,027	61,864		15,466 0 0	1,966 5 0	601 15 0	664 10 0

With respect to the statement comprised within the column entitled, "Seed Saved," it may be observed that it does not contain, nor profess to contain an account of the *total seed* saved in the kingdom; but only that portion of seed saved, for which claims are duly made and discharged. Many circumstances will upon consideration tend to explain that the quantity of seed on which the bounty has been paid, to wit. 61,864 bushels, or 8337 hogsheads, is greatly short of the whole quantity saved in the kingdom. In the first place, the board did not pay bounty for any quantity of seed less than one bushel, and therefore the above statement exhibits no account of those persons who saved but a part of a bushel, and who form, although the poorest, yet not the least numerous class who sowed and saved. Again many persons who saved seed refused to claim the bounty, on account of the objections stated in the Report of the Inspectors, general and provincial, and many it may be fairly presumed have neglected to claim; but still enough has appeared from the crops of 1809 to show the quantity of home-saved seed, which the country can contribute to its own consumption, and that in quality, it is not inferior to that of foreign growth, is happily proved by the prosperous crops of the present season.

### NATURALIST'S REPORT,

From July 20, till September 20.

LOVELY Swallow, once a year,  
Pleas'd you pay your visit here,  
When our chime the sun-beams gild,  
Here your airy nest you build;  
And, when bright days cease to smile,  
Fly to Memphis or the Nile. ANACREON.

Among the numerous subjects which have engaged the attention of Naturalists from the days of Aristotle and Pliny to the present period, there are few involved in greater obscurity than the migration of birds, and especially those which disappear in Autumn, and although the common Quail has been observed to cross and recross the Mediterranean in immense multitudes every Autumn and Spring, yet no one has mentioned a Rail being seen among them, which upon its apparent similarity of volant power with the Quail might be justly supposed a companion of its flight.—Unhappily for the progress of science, those who have the knowledge to establish a fact, are often deprived by their situation from observing it, so that they must be indebted to all that have the kindness to communicate discoveries, and from well attested observations, endeavour to arrive at the truth, hidden from the first observer.

The Swift (*Hirundo Apus*) the Reed bird (*Motacilla Salicaria*) White-throat (*M. cinerea*) Grasshopper Warbler (*M. Locustilla*) Wheat Ear (*M. Ceanothe*) Cuckoo (*Cuculus Canorus*) Yellow Wren (*M. Trochilus*) Martin (*Hirundo Ulica*) Sand Martin (*H. Riparia*) have disappeared. The common Swallows are setting off every day, and a few Rails are still met with by the Partridge shooters, but of this great congregation of annual passengers, not a single species has yet been decisively traced to their winter habitations, and the public have yet to listen to miraculous accounts of the watery immersion of Swallows, and of Cuckoos crying out of a block placed at the back of a rustic fire.

July 22, Large birds foot Trefoil (*Lotus major*) Laurel leaved Rock Rose (*Cistus Laurifolius*) and White Lily (*Lilium candidum*) flowering.

29, Currants and early green Gooseberries ripening.

August 1, Rail calling.

2, Shrubby Hawkweed (*Hieracium sabaudum*) flowering.

3, Scarlet Corn-flag (*Gladiolus Cardinalis*) growing in the open ground, flowering planted in a dry soil, this has been uninjured by the cold of the winter for some years.

8, A large specimen of Frog-fish or Angler (*Lophius Piscatorius*) cast on the shore of Belfast lough, this season several have been found on the shore.

10, Cornish Heath (*Erica vagans*) flowering.

11, Downy leaved spirea (*Spiraea tomentosa*) flowering.

14, Hollyhock (*Aleca Rosea*) White Convolvulus (*Convolvulus sepium*) and Autumnal squills (*Scilla Autumnalis*) flowering.

16, Scarlet Lily (*Lilium Chalcedonicum*) flowering.

22, New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus Americanus*) flowering.

23, Yellow Wren (*Motacilla Trochilus*) White-throat (*M. cinerea*) Martin (*Hirundo Rustica*) and Sand Martin (*H. Riparia*) not yet gone.